

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1825.

[NO. 17.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Public Sale.

ON Thursday, 27th instant, will be exposed to public sale, at Haye's Mills, all my stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Lumber, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Also, two Stills and forty or fifty still vessels.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale, by BENJA. JOHNSON.

The above Sale is postponed until Thursday, the 10th of February next.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A tract of about 100 acres of land, lately the property of the heirs of Moses Haye, dec'd. lying on the north-west side of Paw Creek, between the Charlotte and Steel Creek roads, on which is a pretty good dwelling-house, barn, &c. Also, a tract of seven acres of meadow land, lying on the same creek, a little below the above tract. If not disposed of previous to the day of the above sale, it will then be offered publicly for sale or rent.

A. WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, House & Ornamental PAINTER.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-gilt. Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—11f

A Bargain.

ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz: three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary outbuilding.

EDWARD M. BRONSON.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land, containing 360 acres, upon the waters of Sugar Creek, joining Dr. Johnson's. It will be sold either by lots of 120 acres each, or the whole, as the purchaser may be inclined. Those wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, or to any of the neighbors adjoining the land.

JOHN DOW.

Mecklenburg Co. Nov. 22, 1824.—9f
If the above land is not sold before February County Court by private sale, it will be sold at public auction, on Monday, the first day of the court.

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Williams and Clinton, } Original Attachment.
vs. }
Sterling Russel. }
Returned levied on one negro man, the property of the defendant.

IT is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.
3m21.—price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Joseph Blackwood, Adm'r. }
of William Brown, dec'd. } Petition for sale of
vs. } Land.
Robert Brown, and others, }
Heirs at Law of William }
Brown, dec'd. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Watson and his wife Elizabeth, two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6f18.—price adv. \$2

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
John Osborn }
vs. } Original Attachment.
James Clark and }
Joseph Goodman. }

IT is ordered by Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Ck.
6f18.—price adv. \$2.

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY,

OF VIRGINIA.—FIFTH CLASS.

To be drawn the eighth day of February, 1825.

A. MINTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.			
1	PRIZE OF \$10,000	is	\$10,000
1	6,000	-	6,000
1	4,000	-	4,000
1	3,000	-	3,000
1	2,000	-	2,000
1	1,538	-	1,538
6	1,000	-	6,000
6	500	-	3,000
6	200	-	1,200
156	24	-	3,744
312	12	-	3,744
468	8	-	3,744
7800	4	-	31,200

8760 PRIZES. \$79,170

15600 BLANKS.

24360 TICKETS.

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Orders for TICKETS and SHARES received at the

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE.

WHOLE TICKET \$4 00 QUARTERS \$1 00

HALF 2 00

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30

Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity

draw at least \$13 60, nett, with so many chances

for capitals; or shares of packages may be had

at the same rate.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York,

New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Vir-

ginia, will be received in payment.

December 6, 1824.

Dr. D. T. Caldwell,

WISHES to inform his friends, that he has moved his Medicines to the store-house belonging to the estate of Wm. Allison, deceased, which he now occupies as a shop. A dissolution of the partnership between Dr. McKenzie and himself having taken place, he now offers his services, in his individual capacity, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country, in the different departments of his profession, and promises that his most faithful exertions shall be extended to all who may choose to employ him.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—5f18

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st January, 1825.

A. K.
James A. Alexander, Hugh G. Kirkpatrick,
Rev. Ab'm Anderson 2, Robert Kirkpatrick,
Silas Alexander, Marcus Kennedy,
Chas's W. H. Alexander, David Kather.
Ezekiel Alexander, I.
Francis & M. Alexander, Secretary of Phalanx
Maj. Thos. Alexander, Lodge.
Charles Alexander.

B. M.
Samuel Beatty 2,
Abraham Bivens,
Robert Barnett,
Hyram Baldwin,
Rice C. Ballard,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
Wm. Barney,
Nathan Beatty,
Joseph Bost,
John Bigham,
Allen Baldwin,
Wm. Berryhill,
Mr. Bostwick,
M. Bryan,
John Bates 2.

C. N.
Christen N. Case,
John Crowell,
Thomas S. Cochran,
Samuel G. Coombs,
Sarah Cathey,
Martha Cathey,
Moses Clay,
Samuel H. Cochran,
Lewis D. Collins,
John Cox,
Duncan Campbell.

D. S.
John N. Davis,
Robert Duckworth,
Jonathan Dewese,
James Darnall,
Gen. E. Davidson,
John Davis 2,
John Dancy,
John Dulin,
James Dinkins 3,
Obedience Dinkins 2.

E. S.
John J. Erwin 2.
Reuben Freeman.
Gen. George Graham,
John Godwin,
The Gaoler,
John J. Gause,
George W. Grimes,
Josiah R. Grady,
John N. Griffith,
Aaron G. Griffith.

H. S.
David Harky,
Thomas Houston 2,
Bryant Hotchkiss,
Elam Hunter,
Aaron Houston,
Andrew Hunter,
Miss Sarah A. Harris,
Mr. Holbrook's,
Miss Martha A. Harris,
George W. Houston,
Wm. Hutchison.

J. S.
Thomas Jones,
John Jones.
John Stillwell,
Wm. Stewart,
Nicholas Starns,
Edward Smith 2,
Elijah Sibley,
James Spratt 2,
John Stinson,
Adam A. Springs,
Esther Springs 2,
John Springs,

K. S.
Springs, Dinkings & Co.
George W. Spears,
Sheffield of Mecklenburg,
H. H. Scruggs,
Thomas Spratt.
Wyatt Temple 2,
Bethuel Tarlton,
Wm. Thompson.

L. S.
Woodruff & Newton,
Leander Y. Williamson,
Susannah Ward,
Ransom Watson,
John McK. A. Wallace.

WM. SMITH, P. M.

Constables' Executions,

For sale, at this Office.

Deeds for Sale, at this Office.

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Abijah Whiting

KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Leghorn and Straw Bonnets.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats, and is constantly receiving from New-York, by every arrival, the latest and most approved fash-

ions.

ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Dry Goods,

which are offered as low as can be bought in Charleston, Petersburg, or elsewhere.

40 cases Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,

100 nests Band Boxes,

20 doz. Wool Hats,

15 do. Morocco do.

10 do. Looking Glasses,

40 do. Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

Country merchants are particularly requested to call and examine for themselves.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1824. 11f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Archibald Frew, deceased, for purchases made at the administrator's sale, or otherwise, will please come forward, without delay, and make payment. The situation of the estate will not admit of indulgence.

Those who have demands against the estate, and have not yet presented them, are again requested to do so forthwith.

On the old mercantile books of the deceased, are numerous and large accounts standing open: It becomes the duty of the administrator to close them in some way. I should be extremely glad that all those who have had dealings with Mr. Frew, would, as far as convenient, come forward and examine their old accounts; by doing so, much trouble and expense might be saved. To afford every opportunity to those interested, I have appointed Messrs. Campbell and Blake, my agents; so that the notes and books will at all times be found in town ready for examination and settlement.

WM. DAVIDSON, Adm'r.

Jan. 7, 1825.

At Private Sale,

About four hundred acres of good wood-land, about two miles from Charlotte, being part of A. Frew, deceased's old tract. If not sold before Wednesday of February Court next, I will then offer it at public sale.

For rent, a part of the plantation whereon Mrs. Frew lives. On the part for rent is a tolerable dwelling-house.

WM. DAVIDSON.

Jan. 7, 1824.—3f17

Gen. Hart's House to Let.

I OFFER the elegant two story House, belonging to the heirs of the late Gen. Hart, deceased, together with the kitchen, smoke and lumber house, a well inclosed garden, with from three to ten acres of good tillable land, and one third of the Barn and Corn cribs. It is one of the most desirable situations for a Mechanic (of any kind) in the county; being situated in the centre of a respectable neighborhood. Any person wishing to rent the above for one year, can have it, on accommodating terms, by applying to WM. B. PORTER, Steel Creek, 1st January, 1825.—3f17

ATTENTION!

Charlotte Republican

Volunteers.

YOU are hereby notified to parade at the Court-House, on the 29th instant, precisely at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of drill, &c.

By order of the Captain,

JOHN H. NORMENT, O. S.

Jan. 8, 1825.—3f17

Mea paupera regna,

As Capt. Dougald Dahlgetty says, (of Drum-thwacket.)

I OFFER for sale my Houses and Lot, adjoining Mr. J. Irwin's, on the north corner of the Public Square. Persons disposed to purchase, will view the premises.

To my debtors, (with all due deference to their superior cognitions,) I would request, beseech, desire, insist, that they will be kind enough to call and see me.

15 Steop J. TORRENCE.

Notice.

JAMES T. ASBURY intends leaving Charlotte in the month of April. All persons that have claims against me, will please present them for settlement against the 1st day of March; those indebted, will save costs and trouble, by making payment in a few weeks.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

There will be kept a good assortment of Harness, and other articles in my line, till the first day of April, and will be sold low for cash only.

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the Book-Bindery, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

DOCTOR FOX

RESPECTFULLY solicits those indebted to him, to call immediately and make settlement. Being under the necessity of attending to his profession in the west, early in the ensuing spring, such as disregard this request longer than the February Court, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer after that time.

January 13, 1825. 4f19

Desultory.

From a late Liverpool paper.

Mr. Perkins' extraordinary Steam Gun.

A discovery has been made which will, in all probability, adjust the account between population and food in the most satisfactory manner. We allude to the new Steam Gun of Mr. Perkins, which promises very fair to send the whole race of heroes to their long homes in a very short time. According to the following account, which we extract from the London Mechanic's Register, the effects of this invention will leave every plague or pestilence at an immeasurable distance behind in point of destructiveness. Ten of his guns, supposing one shot in twenty only to tell, will sweep away 150,000 men in a single day!

"We were enabled on Wednesday, through the kindness of Mr. Perkins, to examine minutely, at his manufactory in the Regent's Park, the extraordinary piece of mechanism called the Steam Gun. It is simply formed by introducing a barrel into the steam generator of any engine, and by the addition of two pipes towards the chamber of the gun, introducing a quantity of balls; which, by the action of a handle to the chamber, are dropped into the barrel and fired one by one, at the rate of from four to five hundred in the minute. The explosive force of the steam which rushes from the generator and expels the balls is about 700 lbs. to the square inch: with this force a musket ball fired against an iron plate at the distance of 100 feet from the gun, is flattened; and when a force of 840 lbs. to the square inch is applied, the ball is actually driven to pieces in such a way that none of its fragments can be collected. As the gun is now fixed, having a direct communication through a wall with one of Mr. Perkins's engines, it cannot of course be removed from the spot, the barrel merely being susceptible of alternation; but in the event of the invention being applied to purposes of warfare, it would be easy to attach a portable steam engine of small dimensions, which could be removed with as much rapidity as any piece of ordnance now in use. The cost of such a machine would be comparatively small; and as Mr. Perkins is about to construct a four pounder, which can be moved about with great facility by two horses, the public will have a good opportunity of judging of its practical merits, of which, however, there cannot be a doubt after the experiments already made at the manufactory. The most extraordinary part of the affair is the smallness of the expense in charging artillery of this nature, compared with that of the present system. In Mr. Perkins's Steam Gun, one pound weight of coals is found to produce the same effect as four pounds weight of gunpowder, viz. one pound of coals will generate sufficient steam to expel, with equal force, as many balls as four pounds of powder. Of the rapidity, with which the discharges are made, we say little after what we have observed of the mode in which the balls are expelled, but there is another great advantage, which, on the score of humanity, deserves commendation. An explosion from this gun is next to impossible; for the greater the rapidity of the firing, the less is the danger, as the steam or vapour rushes forward, without check, and finds a vent in the open air. How many lives, on the contrary, have been lost by the bursting of our common field-pieces, and how little reliance is to be placed upon the greatest care in cleansing them in the heat of battle. Ten guns, upon this principle, would, in a field of battle, be more than equal to 200 on the present system; and a vessel of only six guns would be rendered more than a match for a seventy-four.

"If any two rulers of the earth were to know, that in the event of declaring war against each other, a plague or pestilence would blast both armies, and sweep them from the face of the earth, they would pause before they made such a declaration; but what plague, what pestilence, would exceed, in its effects, those of the Steam Gun?—Five hundred balls fired every minute, and one out of twenty to reach its mark—why, ten of such guns would destroy 150,000 daily. Mr. Perkins considers steam discovery as in its infancy, for he says he is convinced that a steam engine might be made to throw a ball of a ton weight, from Dover to Calais."

Nothing can more clearly prove the impossibility of letting a London mob approach any object of art or taste, than the outrages which we have seen committed on the pedestal of the Green Man, (the Statue of Achilles in the Park)—if Westminster Abbey were thrown upon gratis to the public, not a monument would remain undefaced or undefiled in a month—nay, the fact has been exemplified by the wanton mischiefs done to the pieces

of sculpture placed within reach of the populace, when most indecently a public path was made of the Poet's Corner to the Cloisters. We have there a general without a head surrendering his sword to a conquering hero without legs! and Mr. Thynne sitting noseless in his chariot to be shot at by assassins without arms. The sport of the vulgar cockney is mischief, destruction his delight, and the only way of providing salaries for persons to protect our monuments of art, is by leaving a sum for admission, which shall at once produce sufficient funds for the purpose, and in some degree regulate the class of spectators to be admitted.

John Bull.

The late Governor of Kentucky, General Adair, petitioned the Legislature of this state to have his salary, which had been paid to him in Commonwealth money, made up to the value of its nominal amount in gold and silver. The Committee to whom this petition was referred, have reported against allowing this claim, and as it seems to us, for about as good a reason as any committee gave, viz. that the Governor was mainly instrumental in bringing about the iniquitous relief system, of the operation of which he now complains.—N. Y. Amer.

MOURNING.

A French writer gives a neat summary of the different observances among mankind relative to mourning and funeral ceremonies. All the world, says he, is acquainted with the magnificence of the Roman obsequies and funeral games. The Greeks also burnt the corpses of distinguished individuals, with funeral feasts and lamentations of hired weepers, though they generally displayed a less sumptuous grief, and a better regulated piety. The Persians buried the bodies of the dead, and the Scythians ate them; the Indians enveloped them, for preservation's sake, in a sort of lacer; and the Egyptians embalmed and dried them, exhibited them on festival days, placed them at table among their guests, guarded them as their most precious possessions, and lent and borrowed money upon these strange pledges. In our time, the custom of dancing at funerals is only practised in India and other savage nations; but funeral entertainments still prevail in many European countries. Among others, the ceremony of interment is solemn and silent, which, nevertheless, does not interfere with the wish that all may be forgotten as speedily as possible. We observe more ostentatious rites for persons of consequence; their carriages follow them to the grave, and sometimes their horse is paraded, which having been made to fast, seems to partake of the affliction of the occasion. The Orientals, from whom we borrowed this custom, went farther—they made the horses in funeral processions weep, by blowing particular powder up their nostrils!

In Italy, the mourning was formerly white for women, and brown for men; in China it is white; in Turkey, Syria, and Armenia, it is blue; in Egypt it is yellow; in Ethiopia it is grey. Each of these colours had originally its mystical signification. White is the emblem of purity; celestial blue indicates the space where the soul ranges after death; yellow, the tinge of dead leaves, exhibits death as the end of all human hope, and men falling like the leaf of autumn; grey presents the colour of the earth, our common mother; and black, the funeral costume now adopted throughout Europe, is an allusion to the eternal night. In England, the king never wears black, he is clothed in red, as mourning. Till the reign of Charles VIII. white was the funeral garb in France. The emperor Leopold, who died in 1755, used to suffer his beard to grow in disorder during the whole period of mourning. In this he imitated the Jews. The dowager empresses never left off weeds, and their apartments were hung with black till their death.

The chancellor of France is the only person in the kingdom who never wears mourning. The brothers, nephews, and cousins of Popes never wear it. The happiness of having a Pope in a family, is too great to allow them to be afflicted even by his death.

But the most remarkable of all these usages is perhaps that of the people of those ancient nations who dressed themselves as women when they lost their relations, in order, it is said, that the ridicule attached to their vestments might make them ashamed of their grief.

National Legislature

18TH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5.—Mr. Johnson, of Ken. moved that the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the resolution of the honorable gentleman from North-Carolina, respecting the Military Academy at West Point, had been referred, should be discharged from the further consideration of it. The Committee, he said, after a careful investigation, were satisfied that the present number of cadets did not exceed a reasonable complement. The resolution proposed to diminish the number, 260, down to the number of representatives in the other House; but the inquiries of the Committee did not result in a conviction that it was necessary or expedient to adopt the resolution, and therefore prayed to be discharged from farther considering it.

Mr. Macon said that besides the reduction which he had proposed, he was of opinion that measures be taken also for preventing the institution from growing into a family establishment. A student there may have a brother, and naturally desire to have his brother with him.—Thus might influence be exerted to confine to particular family connexions the benefits of an institution designed for the general good of the whole United States. Upon this subject he remarked that he had waited until the close of an administration, before he would offer the resolution, but intended to offer a provision against such abuses at some future period.

Mr. Johnson, in reply, observed that the vacancies were always filled up according to the federal population; nor had the Committee found a single instance of two brothers being admitted. The appointments were left to the heads of the departments, who were not only subject to the censure of that body if they abused this trust, but responsible to the whole nation. He moved that the subject lie on the table; which was carried.

MONDAY, JAN. 5.—Mr. Barbour, from the committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the various memorials on the subject of piracy, made the following report accompanied by a bill "for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies;" which was twice read, and made the order of the day for Thursday next:

"The Committee on Foreign Relations submit a Report on so much of the President's Message as relates to Piracies:

"That our commerce, for years, has been harassed, and the lives of our citizens destroyed, by pirates issuing from the colonies of Spain, in the West Indies, is a fact derived not only from the message of the President, but is of universal notoriety. These outrages have been so long and so often repeated, and marked with such atrocious circumstances, that a detail of the particular cases would be as impracticable as unnecessary. Our government, with a view to protect our citizens, has resorted to the means within their power, by stationing a naval force near the places where the pirates resort—a measure also pursued by other powers. Every effort, heretofore, has been unavailing, to put an end to these atrocities.—These desperadoes, acquiring confidence from impunity, becoming more ferocious from habit, and multiplying by recruits from the most abandoned of other nations, threaten the most disastrous mischiefs, justly alarming to that highly valuable and most respectable portion of our fellow citizens whose pursuits are on the high seas. It is manifest as well from facts derived from other sources, as from the message of the President, that the continuance of this evil is ascribable to the asylum afforded the banditti in the colonies of Spain. The government of the United States, cherishing the most amicable disposition towards Spain, has presented the subject with great earnestness to the Spanish government, demanding reparation for the past and security for the future. To these reiterated remonstrances, no answer was returned till very recently, and to this day, all that has been obtained is a promise of a satisfactory answer to the applications of the government of the United States: although Spain has been solemnly warned, that if she did not promptly acquit herself of her obligations to us on this respect, our government would be constrained, from the nature of the outrages, to become its own avenger, and, availing itself of its own resources, protect the commerce and lives of the American citizens from destruction. In the same spirit of conciliation, an appeal has been made to the local authorities, accompanied with a request, that if, from weakness, they were unable to exterminate the hordes of banditti who took shelter from pursuit within their territories, that permission might be given to our force to pursue them on land.

This has been denied, on the vain pretence of national dignity. The posture in which Spain now stands, is that of condescendence in these injuries, or incapacity to prevent them. "A sovereign who refuses to cause reparation to be made of the damage caused by his subject, or to punish the guilty, or, in short, to deliver him up, renders himself an accomplice in the injury, and becomes responsible for it." If the committee were of opinion that the refusal, on the part of Spain, was

willful, and not the result of inability, they would, with a full view of all the consequences which the measure involves, at once recommend an appeal to the last resort of nations against Spain, and all her dependencies. But, believing, as they do, that courtesy requires that her refusal to do us justice should be placed on the ground of inability—an inability resulting from causes which the committee intentionally forbear to enumerate, they content themselves with recommending only such measures as are believed to be indispensable effectually to reach the mischief. And hence they beg leave to present a bill with suitable provisions for the end designed."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 6.—The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

As the term of my service in this high trust will expire at the end of the present session of Congress, I think it proper to invite your attention to an object very interesting to me; and which, in the movement of our Government, is deemed, on principle, equally interesting to the Public. I have been long in the service of my country, and in its most difficult conjunctures, as well abroad as at home, in the course of which I have had a control over the public moneys to a vast amount. If in the course of my service, it shall appear, on the most severe scrutiny, which I invite, that the public have sustained any loss by any act of mine, or of others for which I ought to be held responsible, I am willing to bear it. If, on the other hand, it shall appear, on a view of the law, and of precedents in other cases, that justice has been withheld from me, in any instance, as I have believed it to be in many, and greatly to my injury, it is submitted whether it ought not to be rendered. It is my wish that all matters of accounts and claims, between my country and myself, be settled with that strict regard to justice which is observed in settlements between individuals in private life. It would be gratifying to me, and it appears to be just, that the subject should be now examined, in both respects, with a view to a decision hereafter. No bill would, it is presumed, be presented for my signature, which would operate either for or against me, and I would certainly sanction none in my favor. While here, I can furnish testimony, applicable to any case in both views, which a full investigation may require; and the committee to whom the subject may be referred, by reporting facts now, with a view to a decision after my retirement, will allow time for further information, and due consideration of all matters relating thereto. Settlements with a person in this trust, which could not be made with the accounting officers of the government, should always be made by Congress, and before the public. The cause of the delay in presenting these claims, will be explained to the committee to whom the subject may be referred. It will, I presume, be made apparent that it was inevitable; that from the peculiar circumstances attending each case, Congress alone could decide on it; and that from considerations of delicacy, it would have been highly improper for me to have sought it from Congress at an earlier period than that which is now proposed—the expiration of my term in this high trust. Other considerations appear to me to operate with great force, in favor of the measure which I now propose. A citizen who has long served his country, in its highest trusts, has a right, if he has served with fidelity, to enjoy undisturbed tranquillity and peace in his retirement. This he cannot expect to do, unless his conduct, in all pecuniary concerns, shall be placed, by severe scrutiny, on a basis not to be shaken. This, therefore, forms a strong motive with me for the inquiry which I now invite. The public may also derive considerable advantage from the precedent, in the future movement of the government. It being known that such scrutiny was made in my case, it may form a new and strong barrier against the abuse of the public confidence in future.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Jan. 5, 1825.

MONDAY, JAN. 10.—The following message was received from the President of the United States, laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

"To the House of Representatives:

I should hasten to communicate to you the documents called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th inst., relating to the conduct of the officers of the Navy of the United States, on the Pacific ocean, and of the public agents in South America, if such a communication might now be made, consistently with the public interest, or with justice to the parties concerned. In consequence of several charges which have been alleged against Com. Stewart, touching his conduct while commanding the squadron of the U. States, on that sea, it has been deemed proper to suspend him from duty, and to subject him to trial, on those charges. It appearing, also, that some of those charges have been communicated to the Department by Mr. Prevost, political agent, at this time, of the United States at Peru, and heretofore at Buenos Ayres and Chili, and apparently with his sanction, and that charges have likewise been made against him, by the citizens of the United States engaged in commerce in that quarter, it has been thought equally just and proper that he should attend here, as well to furnish the evidence in his possession, applicable to the charges exhibited against Com. Stewart, as to answer such as have been exhibited against himself. In this stage, the publication of these documents might tend to excite prejudices which might operate to the injury of both. It is important that the public servants, in every station, should perform their duties with fidelity, according to the injunctions of the law, and the order of the Executive in fulfillment thereof. It is peculiarly so that this should be done by the commanders of our squadrons, especially on distant seas, and by political agents who represent the United States with foreign powers, and for rea-

sons that are obvious, in both instances. It is due to their right, and to the character of the government, that they be not censured without just cause, which cannot be ascertained, until, on a view of the charges, they are heard in their defence, and after a thorough and impartial investigation of their conduct. Under these circumstances, it is thought that a communication at this time, of these documents, would not comport with the public interest, nor with what is due to the parties concerned.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 10th Jan. 1825.

INTELLIGENCE.

MORE NEWS FROM PERU.

From the Charleston Courier.

We received the following letter by yesterday's mail—it was post-marked at New-York, 15th inst.

CHAGRES, 15TH OCT. 1824.—Nothing can equal the satisfaction which I feel in communicating to you the glorious news of the defeat of the Spaniards in Peru. A vessel has just arrived at Para [Panama] from Guayaquil, after 14 days passage, bringing the intelligence that Bolivar has completely defeated the Spaniards at a place called Maiquetia, near Zanga, about the middle of last month. The action is said to have been tremendous, and the Spaniards were completely cut up. Canterac himself wounded, and two or three generals taken prisoners, besides about 3000 men. Bolivar had with him all his artillery (about fifty pieces) which carried death and destruction in the ranks of the Spaniards, and literally mowed down upwards of 4000 men. God knows what will become of Canterac; he is completely cut off from Lima, which must fall an easy conquest. By the last accounts he was at a place called Sanchorqui, and intended to retreat to Cuzco, by the way of Guines and the Mogan, which it is said is the only way left open to him. The next arrival will no doubt bring all the details. The Colombians have suffered also pretty severely; they say gens. Cordova and Miller are both dead. They fell gloriously in the cause of liberty. The thirty-five hundred men which sailed from Panama had arrived safe at Guayaquil.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY, NOVEMBER 25.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER.

There is a report of a frightful crime committed not far from Paris, by the member of an order respected in France. This functionary appointed guardian to a young woman, mismanaged his trust, and with the intention of concealing his conduct, wished the girl to marry his son. She always refused, from entertaining an attachment to a young man living at Paris. The guardian saw this refusal with increasing displeasure. As the time approached when he was to give an account of his guardianship, he came to Paris with his son, and left his daughter of the same age with his ward in the country. He returned suddenly, and arrived very late at home. A single servant saw that his master had returned. The ward was going to bed, when she heard a noise under her windows in the garden; she listened and heard heavy blows; she was seized with fear, and went to her companion, and told her she would sleep with her. Her companion laughed at her for her cowardice, and offered to change beds with her. The offer was accepted. The grave for the victim being prepared, for it was that which the young woman heard, the assassins entered the chamber expecting to find their prey. They were armed with a mask of soft pitch; they applied this to the face of the sleeping person, and when she had ceased to live, they carried her to the garden, where the earth soon received her. The agitation of father and son was excessive, when they saw her enter to breakfast whom they believed in her grave. She caught the alarm, sought for her companion, found her not, left the house, and the magistrates being informed of the matter, the guilty pair were arrested. The inquiry into the business is now carrying on with activity.

England appears, annually, to furnish the world with some unusual spectacle; sufficient, at least, to excite curiosity, and generally, to command interest. Of these, the present on the carpet, is the fate of the Banker, Mr. FAUNTLEROY, who, having been proved guilty of forgery, and what is perhaps worse, breaches of trust, to the amount of £170,000, has been reluctantly condemned to die, and his sentence pronounced by the Judge, in tears. What is it that thus produces compassion for crime? What is it that elicits this morbid sensibility for great villains? What is it that regards, with tenderness, and would shield, if possible, from punishment, a scoundrel, because he has been a man of education, and a fashionable man, and a man of standing in the world?

It is a feeling which grows out of artificial ranks in society; a feeling, which loosens the reins of honor from the rich, while it rivets the chains of honesty on the poor—a feeling, exactly the reverse of that, which Christianity inculcates, to visit with most severity, the sins of those who have been the most gifted with blessings, and therefore, the least tempted to sin.

We do not like judicial displays, whe-

ther of compassion, or of severity, at any time; but surely no tear should have been allowed to blot the sentence, which justice indignantly claimed upon an offender: the least of whose atrocities is his own ruin.

Chas. Courier.

What would one of our western hunters think of the following advertisement in a Paris paper?

"To Sportsmen.—For sale, ten active and healthy Foxes." And what would an inhabitant of one of our Atlantic cities think of the following, in the same paper? "To-morrow, (Sunday,) there will be a grand Combat at the Barrier du Combat, between dogs, wolves, and a wild boar, &c. and a bull and bear bait; to conclude with fire-works."

Chas. Courier.

From the Providence, (R. I.) Patriot.

"OUT AT LAST."

A few weeks since the following singular circumstance occurred at a cotton factory in this vicinity:—An intelligent but vicious boy, loving play better than work, determined, if possible, to have Saturday afternoon for himself and companions to gather nuts in the neighboring woods. To effect this purpose he got into the wheel pit just before the afternoon bell began to ring, with the intention of placing a stone before the wheel, to obstruct it, and probably cause a suspension of work for the remainder of the day. Before he had time to place the stone, the bell rang, and to his horror the gate was raised. His only chance for safety was to run up on the buckets, precisely like a felon on a tread mill, or a squirrel in a cage. This he continued to do for nearly two hours, when the mill was stopped (as is customary on Saturdays) earlier than usual, in order to clean the machinery. The poor little rogue now crawled out nearly exhausted, having been severely punished for his attempt at mischief.

Distemper.—A singular disease at present prevails in Westmoreland county, and many children have fallen victims to it. The symptoms are, an excessive fever and consequent head aches, followed by a tickling in the throat: the second or third day it becomes very sore, when the swelling commences and continues until it commonly stops the respiration. A considerable quantity of morbid matter flows from the affected part, and wherever the skin is touched with it, small pimples arise, somewhat resembling the knee pock.

Phil. Sentinel, 15th inst.

Distressing.—While Mr. Eleazer Avery, of Colchester, Conn. was killing hogs, on Monday, 27th ult. two of the men were called into the house to take a large kettle, containing boiling water to scald the hogs, off the fire. To lighten the kettle, a few pailsful of water were taken out, and set in the corner of the room, and while lifting the kettle, the bolts of the crane were drawn out, the kettle fell, and the water was thrown over the floor, scalding in its way the feet and legs of the persons, and a little child then near the fire. The sister of the child hearing its cries, ran into the room, caught the child up, and, supposing the water in the corner of the room to be cold, plunged it therein, which immediately put an end to its existence.

Bull. Pat.

Fire.—On Saturday evening, as the mariners on board the sloop Boston Packet were stowing away some demijohns, (represented in the bill of lading to contain "Liquors,") they accidentally broke one of the number, and finding the smell from it very offensive, threw the fragments overboard. They then proceeded with their work, apprehending no danger, but the demijohn had, in fact, contained Vitriolic Ether, and, in about an hour afterwards, the vapor arising from that portion which had been spilled in the hold, suddenly took fire, and, though no great damage was done to the cargo, two of the men were so badly burned in the hands and face, that they will not be able to proceed on the voyage. One of the crew of the sloop Reaper, lying alongside, was also injured, but not so severely as to prevent his attending to his business. The elasticity of the inflamed vapor has been represented to us as having been powerful enough to blow two of the men out of the mouth of the hold, and raise the deck of the vessel several inches.

Philadelphia Paper.

Kentucky.—In the Legislature of this state, there has been an attempt in both Houses to procure addresses to the Governor to remove the Judges of the Court of Appeals, who have, in the opinion of the prevailing party in the state, exceeded their prerogative. In both Houses the project failed by small majorities, the requisite majority for such a proceeding, being two-thirds of both Houses.

Colors flying.—Mr. Noah appears this morning with a full grown National Advocate, and Mr. Snowden issues his National Advocate also. Both display the name of Mr. Crawford as the "National Candidate," in letters of deep mourning—doubtless in consequence of his defeat, for why publish the name of candidates after the election has gone by? With two such Ad-vocates the nation must be safe, and we wish the nation both the success—which they deserve.—Com. Ade.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1825.

We owe an apology to our readers, for the inferior quality of the paper on which the Journal of this week is printed.

We had made arrangements to receive a supply of paper in season; but the paper-maker, when our order reached him, had none finished; consequently we were compelled to take such as we could get, or stop publication. Such measures will be taken, as will prevent an occurrence of this kind hereafter; and while we regret the necessity which compels us to issue the Journal for a week or two in so shabby a dress, we trust our readers will attribute it to one of those accidents, which sometimes happen in spite of every precaution, and not to any neglect on our part.

Varioloid Small Pox.—Several cases of this disease have occurred in Fayetteville, and considerable alarm has consequently been produced in some quarters. The disease was brought to that place by a stranger, who put up at the Mansion Hotel; but it was not known at the time that he was infected with it. Some time after he left, one of the servants employed in the Hotel, sickened with it; and since then, several others (all blacks except three,) have taken it; but in every instance, it could be traced to the above Hotel. The house has been abandoned and purified, and its inmates removed to the country; and from the precautionary measures adopted by the town police, and their prompt removal of persons infected to the hospital in the country, we believe all danger of its spreading has been removed, and that no fears need be entertained of coming in contact with the disease, by visiting Fayetteville. The following extract of a letter to the editor, from a gentleman in Fayetteville, dated the 15th instant, may be implicitly relied on:—

"Only one new case of the eruptive disease has appeared during the last three days, and this was an old negro man, who had been for a long time about Jordan's kitchen. Not a single individual is sick with the disease in town, and only six in the hospital; all of which cases are traced to the same source, the above kitchen, except one, which was brought here from another town. Vaccination is a complete preventive, and goes on rapidly—the physicians and servants who attend the hospital, have no other protection. We apprehend no danger of its spreading, after the measures adopted."

We learn, from a gentleman who passed through this place last week, that a fire broke out in Columbia, S. C. on the 15th instant, which destroyed ten stores, before its progress was arrested. Considerable loss was also sustained in goods; but to what amount, our informant was unable to say. The fire, it is understood, originated in a tinner's shop.

GEORGE OUTLAW, Esq. has been elected to Congress from Halifax district, to supply the place of H. G. Burton, Esq. He was opposed by one of the "wise men of the East," Willis Alston, Esq.; but triumphed over him by a large majority. Mr. Outlaw, it is said, stands pledged to vote for Mr. Crawford; if this be the case, we would tell him, as one lately told a pledged member of the legislature,—"if you could not get to Congress without giving such a pledge, you had better have staid at home." If all the members of Congress were thus pledged to vote for their particular favorites, there could be no election of President. A representative should be left free, to act as circumstances, and the welfare of the country might require.

Result of the Presidential Election.—In Massachusetts, the Adams ticket had 50,000 votes, to state it in round numbers—the unpledged ticket had 7000. At the election for Governor in April last, 73,000 votes were polled. At the election of Electors 36,000 men did not vote. Now some of the Boston papers say, that not a man of these 36,000 is in favor of Adams. This number added to the number given to the unpledged ticket gives a total of 43,000 opposed to Adams, while only 30,000 are in favor of his election!

We copy the above from the *Milledgeville Journal*; but the same thing has been going the rounds of the papers for some time. If the editors who draw such preposterous inferences, really believe them

to be correct, we ask them to apply the same rule to the result of the election in Virginia, and where will be Mr. Crawford's strength? It is well known that that state gave an uncommonly small vote; and upon the above rule, that all who staid at home were opposed to Mr. Crawford, his party constitutes but a very small minority in Virginia; and as Mr. Adams was next highest to Mr. Crawford, the "whole moral strength" of Virginia is in his favor. This would more than balance "the moral strength" against him in Massachusetts. The absurdity of such inferences, however, is too glaring to impose upon any one. The just inference would be, that most of those who staid at home in Massachusetts, were the friends of Mr. Adams; but believing that no serious opposition could be made to him, they did not deem it necessary to repair to the polls. And we have no doubt that such was the case with respect to Mr. Crawford in Virginia.

We are frequently asked,—"Well, who is to be President?" To this question we beg leave, in this way, to give a general reply—we are not prophetic enough to tell. The friends of each of the candidates appear to be sanguine; but those of Gen. Jackson the most so. If you were to form an opinion, by a comparison of statements in the papers devoted to the several candidates, you would be very apt to come to the paradoxical conclusion, that all would be elected, and yet that *neither* would be. The question is involved in as much uncertainty now, as it was six months ago; and all calculations as to the result, are mere conjecture, which the decision of the House of Representatives may and may not realize. The House will commence balloting on the second Wednesday of February; and as it is probable the struggle will not be long, it is quite likely we may be able to announce the name of the fortunate candidate in the *Journal* of the 22d proximo. In the meantime, we recommend to some patience, and to all moderation.

Erratum.—In the advertisement of Dr. Fox, on our first page, the reader will please read *possessions*, instead of *profession*.

The President's Accounts.—We know not when we have been so much pleased as we were with the Message transmitted to Congress by our venerable President on the 5th inst., and noticed in our paper of yesterday. There is a Spartan-like dignity and simplicity in this document, which must exact the homage of admiration from every mind capable of appreciating human worth. The chief of a free and mighty empire, infirm and bending under the double weight of time and trouble, invites the assembled representatives of his fellow-citizens to scrutinize a life dedicated, almost from adolescence, to their service. He neither asks applause, nor fears censure: all he requires is, that his pecuniary transactions between him and his country may be adjusted before he retires from public life, in order that the remnant of his days may be passed in quiet. "A citizen," says he, "who has long served his country in its highest trusts, has a right, if he has served with fidelity, to enjoy undisturbed tranquillity and peace in his retirement." Would to heaven it were consonant with the spirit of our institutions to cheer, with all the comforts that can spring from affluence, the declining days of the fathers of our country. The idea, that one who has presided over the destinies of the American republic and enjoyed the highest honors which man can render to man, should in the evening of his life be harassed by pecuniary embarrassments, or perhaps be exposed to the slanderous insinuations of some pretended patriot, has something in it revolting to our feelings. Perhaps we are wrong in supposing that this Message may have originated in a slight feeling of reproach against a part, though a very unimportant part, of the body to whom it is addressed: but, let that be as it may, we wish that some of the members of Congress could be brought to reflect, that an insult offered to the First Magistrate of our country, would be an insult to the people, by whose unanimous suffrages he occupies his exalted station, and that to spend their time in seeking for flaws in his conduct, would be paying but a poor compliment to their judgment. Mr. Monroe certainly has enemies; but we suspect that there are few or none among them who are not equally the enemies of all that is noble and excellent; and we sincerely hope that any impression which he may have been led to entertain, that any act of his long and prosperous administration has given cause of dissatisfaction to the great body of his fellow-citizens, will be effaced by the truth, which he will soon hear reiterated from all quarters, that not one of his

predecessors, with the exception, perhaps, of the immortal founder of our country's freedom, ever carried into retirement with him so large a portion of their esteem and good will, as will accompany him.

The precedent which Mr. Monroe desires to see established in this case, would undoubtedly be beneficial to the interests of the country, as indeed every thing must be which increases the accountability without detracting from the dignity, attached to the first stations under the government. We have only to hope that when the investigation does take place, it will be conducted in a manner corresponding with the spirit in which it is demanded, and with all the delicacy and respect due from a free people to an old and faithful servant.—*Nat. Journal*.

We understand that the President of the United States ratified, yesterday, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Convention concluded and signed at St. Petersburg on the 7th of April, between the United States and Russia, by Mr. Middleton, our Minister at that Court, on the part of the United States, and Count Nesselrode and M. De Polletica, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, which establishes the boundary line of the two nations upon the north-west coast of America, and in the islands adjacent, at 54° 40' north latitude.

New Minister to the United States.
It is mentioned in the London papers, that the Right Hon. W. Vesey Fitzgerald, will repair, early in the spring, to the United States, to take on himself the duties of Minister Plenipotentiary. The following facts relating to this gentleman, have been politely handed to us.

The Right Hon. W. Vesey Fitzgerald appointed Minister to this country, has, from early life, formed part of the administration; he has for many years represented the county of Clare (of which he is a native) in Parliament, and succeeded Sir John Newport as Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Irish department; he always sustained the reputation of an able, efficient, and liberal man, having with great ability advocated Catholic emancipation and those liberal principles of common sense, lately so fully acted on. Upon the merging of the Irish into the English Exchequer, Mr. Fitzgerald was appointed by his Majesty to the Court of Sweden.

Board of Agriculture.—We have the pleasure to state, that our Legislature has continued in force certain parts of the act for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, with a provision that such counties as have not yet formed Agricultural Societies and entitled themselves to participate in the bounty of the Legislature, may yet have an opportunity of doing so. Besides their share of the money appropriated for premiums, every Agricultural Society which has been recognized by the Board of Agriculture is entitled to a complete set of that valuable Agricultural Work, the American Farmer, published by Mr. Skinner of Baltimore, which is in five quarto volumes; and a member of the Board, who contemplates a journey to the northward this summer, is authorized to purchase for each of these Societies, a large and a small plough of the most approved construction, as specimens; some seed wheat of the choicest quality, and a quantity of such grass seeds as are best calculated for cultivation in the southern states.

Is it not strange, that our Farmers in many parts of the State are so blind to their own interest, and to the interest of North-Carolina, as not to place themselves in a situation to participate in the advantages thus gratuitously offered to them by their Legislature for effecting what is so very desirable, an improved mode of cultivating their land, by introducing amongst us whatever has been found advantageous in those of our sister States which have taken the lead in Agricultural pursuits?

The following is the Board of Internal Improvements, appointed under the new act of the legislature: His Excellency Gov. Burton, ex-officio President, Gen. Forney, of Lincoln, Gen. Iredell, of Edenton, and Gen. Dudley, of Wilmington.

The Delegation of Chickasaws who lately visited this city, came, we are informed, by permission of the Government, in compliance with their request, and at their own expense. One of the objects of their visit was to conclude an arrangement by which their annuity for one year, amounting to \$35,000, should be employed, under the direction of the Government, towards the education and improvement of their children. We are gratified to learn that such an arrangement was effected. Five thousand dollars of the appropriation, we learn, are to be applied to the expense of erecting buildings, &c. and the remaining thirty thousand are to be invested in stock, the interest of which is to be applied towards the support of the schools.

We learn, further, that the plan of the government for the education of the Indians, as delineated in the regulations of the Department of War, is that which they have adopted; and that the application of the money will be through the Rev. Mr. Stuart, the Superintendent of the school called Monroe, now in operation among them.

We are gratified to witness so decided a proof of the estimation in which the comparatively enlightened of our sons of the forest hold the improvements of cultivated life; and to witness the Chiefs of those unfortunate people, with all the feelings of civilized parents, employing their money and the remnant of their own wretched lives, in making a provision which shall rescue their offspring from the sad condition in which they and their fathers have been for centuries involved.

THE PRESIDENCY.
Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, (friendly to General Jackson's election to the Presidency), to the editor of the *Cheraw Intelligencer*, dated

WASHINGTON, DEC. 6, 1824.
"As to the result of the presidential election, there is no opinion expressed here which can be said to be general. I believe the friends of Mr. Crawford will make their strongest and last effort for him in the House of Representatives. The friends of General Jackson speak with great confidence of his success, and so do those of Mr. Adams of the success of their favorite. How the contest will eventuate, it is impossible for any political prophet to foretell.

"My own opinion is, that after the first ballot the friends of Mr. Crawford will abandon him. To whom they will go is a matter of constant speculation in this city. The doubtful states in the House of Representatives, I consider to be Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, and perhaps I might add Louisiana."

The following resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, which were unanimously carried, attest the feelings of that enlightened and patriotic State towards our venerable Chief Magistrate, and the policy of his administration; and whilst they bear before the world the just estimation in which our President is held, the State itself is honoured by the act of its Legislature.—These resolutions confirm our opinions of the "Children of the Sun," as they were once so aptly denominated by our Pinkney. We admire, alike, the justness of the sentiments of the resolutions, and the warm and heartlike language in which they are conveyed.

Nat. Journal.
Extract from the Journal of the Senate, of 18th Dec. 1824.

Mr. Benson submitted the following resolutions: Whereas, the term of office of James Monroe, President of the United States, will expire on the fourth day of March next; and whereas, the patriot's just and best reward for faithful services is the gratitude of his countrymen—

Be it therefore Resolved, That this Body, deeply impressed with the long, various, meritorious, and faithful services of James Monroe, President of the United States, feel it a duty to tender him the homage of its admiration, affection, and esteem.

Resolved, That this body do highly approve of the *truly republican*, wise, virtuous, and *successful* administration of James Monroe, President of the United States, and that, on his retirement from office, he will carry with him the warmest wishes of this body for his future prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate these Resolutions to the President of the United States.

The Senate having taken the foregoing Resolutions into consideration, it was Resolved, *unanimously*, That the House do agree thereto. Ordered to the House of Representatives, for concurrence.

On Friday last the Steam Boat North Carolina, on her passage from this place to Wilmington, in turning a point about ten miles from Wilmington, struck on a snag, and immediately filled. The favorable situation in which the accident happened enabled the Captain, by running the boat on shore, to save most of the cargo, without injury. The boat had on board, 100 bales of cotton, 250 barrels of flour, and 50 casks of flax seed, a smaller freight than had been taken down by either of the boats at any former trip this season; and of this, only a few barrels of flour and part of the flax seed will be injured.

The passengers, 12 or 14 in number, proceeded immediately in the tow boat, without loss or inconvenience.

It is probable that the North Carolina is now in Wilmington.

Fayetteville Observer.

Murder.—A monster of the name of Hall, in Washington county, Penn. deliberately murdered a child nursed and protected by his wife. The child was one of whom his wife was very fond, and when she asked the reason of his guilty conduct, he replied that he committed the

murder to *spite her*, and very coolly walked to the spring to wash his blood stained hands! The wretch has since been arrested and committed to the Washington jail.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.
Seth Elliot, of Knox, Hancock County, Maine, was lately sentenced to be hung for the murder of his own child two years old. Elliot was once a respectable citizen, in comfortable worldly circumstances, but at length giving himself up to intemperance, he became passionate, and abusive to his wife and children, and has finally committed the awful deed for which he is to pay the forfeit of his life.

A very fit subject this for the contemplation of those who are becoming addicted to the disgusting, and self destroying vice of intemperance. This man would once have shuddered at the thought even of abusing and injuring his family, and yet by insensible degrees he has been led, through the intemperate use of ardent spirits, from one step to another in the path of iniquity, till he has at length become the *murderer* of his own offspring! Who that is daily yielding to his thirst for liquor can assure himself that he may not, presently be carried to the same dreadful extreme as this human monster to whose case we have now alluded?

FROM FOULSON'S DAILY ADVERTISER.
Liberality.—The Synod of Philadelphia some time since engaged to found a professorship in the Theological Seminary at Princeton. The sum requisite for this purpose is \$25,000. To make up this amount, contributions were made in the city of Philadelphia to the amount of \$13,000, most of which was subscribed in the space of two weeks. Nearly \$5,000 were furnished in the same time by contributors in Baltimore. It is with great pleasure that we record some of the munificent donations to this laudable fund:

Solomon Allen	\$3000
Silas E. Wier	2000
Alexander Henry	1600
William Brown	1000
Robert Ralston	1000

Money.—So great was the quantity of money at Edinburgh, that several of the Banks there had notified their intention to reduce the rate of interest, on the 1st inst. to two and a half per cent. and on deposits above 3000l to two per cent. It was calculated that there were more than five millions sterling of unemployed capital in the banks, and land was selling at such a price that estates newly purchased yielded only from two to two and a half per cent.

Among the new schemes for the investment of capital in London, we observe that a company had been formed to supply the inhabitants with genuine milk from Alderney cows, at the same price that was paid for the "real London double-kimmed sky blue." To prevent fraud on the part of those who carry the milk round, the pails were so constructed that no water could be put into them after they were taken from the establishment. The stock of this company is said to be already yielding a profit of more than 50 per cent. *N. Y. Eve. Post*.

U. S. BANK.—The Directors of this institution have declared a dividend of two and an half per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months.

KEEP SOBER!—That you may have your hand cut off with safety. The following is not a singular case:—The man of whom the Philadelphia Gazette made mention, as having lost his hand "in firing away the old year," died on Sunday evening. He bore the amputation with fortitude, and would probably have been restored to his family in the course of a few weeks, had not habits of intemperance corrupted all the humours of his body. He was a weaver by profession. *Balt. Patriot*.

Curious Theft.—A fellow in Boston was brought up to the police for stealing the *key of the jail*. [They turned the joke on him.]—*ib.*

DIED. At Washington City, on the 24th ult. PUSH-A-MATA-HA, the Principal Chief of a District of the Choctaw Nation of Indians. He departed this life at the Hotel of Mr. Joshua Tension, in this city, where he resided with other Choctaw Delegates, during their late and pending negotiations with government for the disposal of a portion of the lands of the nation. This chief was remarkable for his personal courage and skill in war, having been engaged in twenty-four battles, several of which were fought under the command of Gen. Jackson. He was emphatically the friend of white men, never having raised his arm in hostility against them.

Push-a-mata-ha was also a man of great eloquence. He possessed a rich and fertile imagination, with a sound understanding, and was classed by his Choctaw countrymen among the first of their warriors, and considered as the greatest of their orators.

He fell a victim to that distressing malady the croup, and at the time of his death, was 58 years of age. He bore the affliction with great firmness, was conscious of his approaching end, and predicted the hour at which he should die, with unusual sagacity, which was literally fulfilled. We had a personal opportunity of witnessing the last moments of this chief, and are satisfied that death had few or no terrors for him. He gave, with great composure, directions to his friends and associates for the disposition of his property, recommended his family to the fatherly care of the nation, and breathed his last amidst the tears and regrets of his companions and acquaintances. Whilst living, he had cultivated the friendship of all who knew him.

It is due to the government to say that the best medical attendance was assigned to this chief throughout his illness, which, from the nature of the disease, was but of short duration; and we owe it to Mr. Tension to state, that he was unremittent in his kindness, and unsparing in his efforts to administer to Push-a-mata-ha every convenience and comfort that his situation required. *City Gazette*.

MARRIED.
In this town, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, Mr. JOHNSON J. IRWIN, to Miss SARAH ALLISON.
On the 20th instant, in Cabarrus county, at the seat of Paul Barringer, Esq. by the Rev. John Robinson, Mr. JOHN BOYD, of this town, to Miss MARGARET BARRINGER.

A Teacher Wanted.
GENTLEMAN, who can come well recommended for morals and capacity, will be employed, on liberal terms, to take charge of a few children in a private family.
Application made to the editor of this paper.
January 18, 1825.—3t19

Notice.
FOREWARN all persons whatsoever, from trading for a certain note of hand, (dated in April, 1823,) given by me, and made payable to Oliver Simpson, of Rockingham county, in this state; as the property for which said note was given has proved to be unsound, and I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.
JORDAN WILLIAMSON.
Mecklenburg, Jan. 9, 1825.—3wt19

Notice.
ALL persons standing indebted to the subscriber, payment to be made in Plank and Scantling, are hereby requested to come forward and fulfill their engagements. Those indebted to me either by note or book account, will please call, on or before the 20th February next, or they may expect to find them placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
N. B. Specie will be required, in all cases, should failure be made in the above lumber, notes and book accounts.
A liberal price will be given for 10,000 good Shingles.
ROBERT M. STERLING.
Charlotte, Jan. 15, 1825.—3t18

NOTICE.
AS I wish to quit the mercantile business, I wish to sell all the Goods I have on hand, on very low terms. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living 12 miles north of Charlotte.
J. G. TORRENCE.
Jan. 18, 1825. 3t18

Look Here!
I WILL prosecute, with all the rigor of the law, any person who shall cut, or haul any timber off the lands lately belonging to the heirs of Nicholas Giboney, deceased, without my permission.
GUY MAXWELL.
Jan. 12, 1825. 4t19

A Lottery,
For the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM

in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactures of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves \$500 for \$2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.
1536 TICKETS, at \$2.
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1 Prize of \$500 (Phaton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is \$500
1 do \$300 (Family Coach)	is 300
1 do \$250 (Gig)	is 250
1 do \$180 (do.)	is 180
1 do \$130 (do.)	is 130
2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is 200
2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is 160
2 do \$20 (Bedsteads)	is 40
3 do \$14 (a set of Tables)	is 42
2 do \$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is 24
3 do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is 30
1 do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is 8
10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is 60
10 do \$5 (Hats)	is 50
1 do \$4 (Candlestand)	is 4
1 do \$3 (do)	is 3
20 do \$3 (do)	is 60
300 do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is 600
431 do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.)	is 431
793	\$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

POETRY.

FROM THE GOSPEL MESSENGER.

THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

"There, now the lonesome muse,
Low whispering, lead into the leaf-strown walks,
And give the season in its latest view."

THOMPSON.

"We do all fade as a leaf."—ISA. LXIV. 6.

Ye young! behold the fallen leaf
That late was fresh and gay;
'Tis thus, alas! with life so brief—
It quickly speeds away.

The flush of health, the balmy breath;
The bright expressive eye;
Ere long, must yield to with'ring death;
Ere long must surely die.

Ye gay! behold the fallen leaf,
Its Spring and Summer past;
Like transient joys, by clouds of grief,
And mis'ry overcast.

Swift flee the hours of human bliss,
Once gone they ne'er return;
Vain airy dreams of happiness—
For "man was made to mourn."

Ye ag'd! behold the fallen leaf,
Its vernal beauty gone;
Its mantling green, and charms so brief,
Have faded one by one.

Ye young! ye gay! ye ag'd! to you
The fallen leaf would say,
In mine, your presag'd doom, ye view—
Ye too must hence away.

Man may survive the morn of Spring,
And summer's genial sky;
But Autumn's chills, and Winter bring
The hour, when all must die.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

From the author of a Manuscript, &c.

BUFORD'S DEFEAT.

A book, entitled a sketch of the life of Gen. Marion, was written about three years past, by the Hon. Wm. D. James, one of the Judges of the state of South-Carolina, who, in his youth, was one of Marion's soldiers. One object of the book appears to be, to correct the fabulous and romantic statements given in a performance written many years ago, of the same title, by the Rev. J. L. Weems. As Judge James had not a personal knowledge of several transactions in the west, he applied by letter to Dr. Robt. Brownfield, for a statement of Buford's defeat on the 29th of May, 1780. The Doctor, who now lives near Statesburg, South-Carolina, was raised and educated in the county of Mecklenburg; was, at the time of the defeat and to the end of the war, a surgeon in the hospital, and attended to the wounded of Buford's men from the time they obtained medical assistance; here he had an opportunity of knowing every circumstance relative to that affair, and his account is more in detail and somewhat differs from that recorded in history, but precisely as it was understood during the time of the war, and believed to be the most accurate that will ever be obtained.

The following is Dr. Brownfield's letter to Judge James, as inserted in the appendix of his book, entitled a sketch of the life of Gen. Marion:

DEAR SIR: In obedience to your request, I send you a detailed account of the defeat and massacre of Col. Buford's regiment, near the borders of North-Carolina, on the road leading from Camden to Salisbury. This regiment, consisting of three hundred and fifty men, well appointed and equipped, had marched from Virginia for the relief of Charleston, and had advanced to Santee, where they were met by intelligence of the surrender; a retreat then became unavoidable. Between this place and Camden, they fell in with Gen. Caswell, at the head of about seven hundred North-Carolina militia, whose object had been the same, and whose retreat became equally imperative. At Camden these two corps unfortunately separated; Caswell fled off to Peedee, and Buford pursued the road to Salisbury. This measure was accounted for by the want of correct intelligence of Tarleton's prompt and rapid movements, who was in full pursuit, with three hundred cavalry, and each a soldier of infantry behind him. Neglecting Caswell and his militia, the pursuit was continued after Buford to Waxhaw; finding he was approximating this corps, he despatched a flag, saying he was at Barelay's with seven hundred men, and summoned them to surrender on the terms granted to the garrison at Charleston. Buford immediately laid the summons before a

council of his officers, with three distinct propositions from himself: shall we comply with Tarleton's summons; shall we abandon the baggage, and by a rapid movement save ourselves; or shall we fortify ourselves by the wagons, and wait his approach? The first and second were decidedly rejected by the unanimous voice of the council, declaring it to be incompatible with their honor as soldiers, or the duty they owed their country, either to surrender or abandon the baggage, on the bare statement of Tarleton: they had no certainty of the truth of his assertion, and that it might be only a *ruse de guerre* to alarm their fears and obtain a bloodless victory. The third was also negatived on the ground, that although they might by this means defend themselves against Tarleton, but as no succor was near, and as Tarleton could in a short time obtain reinforcements from Cornwallis, against which no effectual resistance could be made, this measure would be unavailable: the discussion soon resulted in a resolution to continue the march, maintaining the best possible order for the reception of the enemy. In a short time, Tarleton's bugle was heard, and a furious attack was made on the rear-guard, commanded by Lieut. Pearson: not a man escaped. Poor Pearson was inhumanly mangled on the face, as he lay on his back: his nose and lip were bisected obliquely; several of his teeth were broken out in the upper jaw, and the under completely divided on each side. These wounds were inflicted after he had fallen, with several others on his head, shoulders and arms.

As a just tribute to the honor and Job-like patience of poor Pearson, it ought to be mentioned, that he lay for five weeks without uttering a single groan; his only nourishment was milk drawn from a bottle through a quill. During that period he was totally deprived of speech, nor could he articulate distinctly after his wounds were healed. This attack gave Buford the first confirmation of Tarleton's declaration by his flag. Unfortunately he was then compelled to prepare for action, on ground which presented no impediment to the full action of cavalry. Tarleton having arranged his infantry in the centre, and his cavalry on the wings, advanced to the charge with the horrid yells of infuriated demons; they were received with firmness and completely checked, until the cavalry were gaining the rear. Buford now perceiving that further resistance was hopeless, ordered a flag to be hoisted and the arms to be grounded, expecting the usual treatment sanctioned by civilized warfare; this, however, made no part of Tarleton's creed; his ostensible pretext for the relentless barbarity that ensued, was, that his horse was killed under him just as the flag was raised. He affected to believe that this was done afterwards, and imputed it to treachery on the part of Buford, but in reality a safe opportunity was presented, to gratify that thirst for blood which marked his character in every conjuncture that promised probable impunity to himself. Ensign Cruik, who advanced with the flag, was instantly cut down; viewing this as an earnest of what they were to expect, a resumption of their arms was attempted, to sell their lives as dearly as possible; but before this was fully effected, Tarleton, with his cruel myrmidons, was in the midst of them, when commenced a scene of indiscriminate carnage, never surpassed by the ruthless atrocities of the most barbarous savages. The demand for quarter, seldom refused to a vanquished foe, was at once found to be in vain; not a man was spared;—and it was the current testimony of all the survivors, that for fifteen minutes after every man was prostrate, they went over the ground plunging their bayonets into every one that exhibited any symptoms of life; and in some instances, where several had fallen one over the other, these monsters were seen to throw off on the point of the bayonet the uppermost to come at those beneath. Captain Carter,* who commanded the artillery, and who led the van, continued his march without bringing his guns into action; this conduct excited suspicions unfavorable to the character of Carter, and these were strengthened by his being paroled on the ground, and his whole company without insult or injury being made prisoners of war. Whether he was called to an account for his conduct, I have never learnt; these excepted, the only survivors of this tragic scene were Captains Stokes, Lawson and Howard, Lieuts. Pearson and Jamison, and ensign Cruik. To consign to oblivion the memory of these gallant few, would be culpable injustice. When men have devoted their lives to the service of their country, and whose fate has been so singularly disastrous, there is an honest anxiety concerning them, springing

from the best and warmest feelings of our nature, which certainly should be gratified: this is peculiarly the truth with regard to Capt. John Stokes; although in his military character, perhaps not otherwise distinguished from his brother officers than by the number of his wounds and the pre-eminence of his sufferings. He received twenty-three wounds; and as he never for a moment lost his recollection, he often repeated to me the manner and order in which he received them. Early in the sanguinary conflict, he was attacked by a dragoon, who aimed many deadly blows at his head, all of which, by the dexterous use of the small sword, he easily parried; when another on the right, by one stroke cut off his right hand through the metacarpal bones; he was then assailed by both, and instinctively attempted to defend his head with his left arm, until the forefinger was cut off, and the arm hacked in eight or ten places from the wrist to the shoulder; his head was then laid open almost the whole length of the crown to the eyebrows. After he fell he received several cuts on the face and shoulders. A soldier passing on in the work of death, asked him if he expected quarter: Stokes answered, I have not, nor do I mean to ask quarter: finish me as soon as possible: he then transfixed him twice with his bayonet. Another asked the same question, and received the same answer; and he also thrust his bayonet twice through his body. Stokes had his eye fixed on a wounded British officer, sitting at some distance, when a sergeant came up, who addressed him with apparent humanity, and offered him protection from further injury, at the risk of his life: all I ask, said Stokes, is to be laid by that officer, that I may die in his presence. While performing this generous office, the humane sergeant was twice obliged to lay him down and stand over him to defend him from the fury of his comrades. Doct. Stapleton, Tarleton's surgeon, whose name ought to be held up to eternal obloquy, was then dressing the wounds of the officer: Stokes, who lay bleeding at every pore, asked him to do something for his wounds, which he scornfully and inhumanly refused, until peremptorily ordered by the more humane officer, and even then only filled the wounds with rough tow, the particles of which could not be separated from the brain for several days. Capt. Stokes was a native of Pittsylvania county, Virginia. He was early intended for the bar; and having gone through the usual course of classical and other preparatory studies, he commenced the practice with the most flattering indications of future eminence; but the calm pursuits of peace not comporting with the ardor of his mind, he relinquished the fair prospect of professional emolument, and accepted a captaincy in Buford's regiment. At this catastrophe, he was about twenty-seven years of age; his height was about the common standard; his figure and appearance, even in his mangled situation, inspired respect and veneration; and the fire of genius, that sparkled in his dark piercing eye, gave indications of a mind not only fitted for the field, but for all the departments of civil life. Shortly after the adoption of the constitution of the United States, he was promoted to the bench in the Federal Court, married Miss Pearson, and settled on the Yadkin river, where the county is called Stokes after his name.

(Signed)

R. BROWNFIELD.

USEFUL POLITICS.

NEW-YORK.

The legislature of this state met on the 3d inst. The next day, the Governor, Dr. Wm. CLINTON, transmitted his message, which occupies between eight and nine columns, small type, of the National Advocate.—It treats upon a great variety of topics, many of which are not less interesting to the Republic at large, than to that portion of it to which they are immediately addressed; and throughout it evinces that ability which characterizes all the productions, whether of a literary, scientific, or political nature, of that distinguished individual. We propose to make some extracts from it; and as our space is limited, we shall confine them to such parts as relate more particularly to that state, but which offer powerful examples to other states, of what may be effected by public spirit, enlightened enterprise, and liberal appropriations of the funds of a state for the promotion and accomplishment of objects of general and permanent utility. The following just reflections will meet the approbation of every one:—

In thus improving our social institutions, it is pleasing to contemplate their benign influence on individual happiness and general prosperity; and to feel assu-

red that a republican government may be transmitted in full purity and vigor to the remotest period of time. Even the troubled democracies of Greece and Italy, with all their deprecatd vices were preferable to the hateful tyrannies that surrounded them. The former were sometimes relieved by ennobling virtues—but the latter were always engulfed in hopeless debasement. Now that the representative system is well understood, and its capacity to unite liberty and power by federal combinations has been successfully tried, it will be our own fault if its duration prove not as permanent as its blessings are inestimable. In all governments whether republican or monarchical, free or despotic, cupidity and ambition will address themselves to the sovereign authority for gratification. In free states, these applications will of course be made to the people, who confer either directly or indirectly the honors and emoluments of office—and hence the excitements which arise from the operation of these passions as well as from real differences of opinion. But with all these evils, republics still exhibit a decided superiority. Their agitations and attendant mischiefs, are more diffused and more feeble. And the people who feel their influence have, generally speaking, no inducement to act wrong. It is their interest as well as their duty to select meritorious officers, and to establish a wholesome administration. The vices of faction, intrigue, falsehood, dissimulation and corruption, are rendered more intensely profligate by their concentration around the person of the monarch. His interest and that of his favorites too often become distinct from that of the community, and the general welfare is merged in personal gratifications. A republican government is certainly most congenial with the nature, most propitious to the welfare, and most conducive to the dignity of our species. Man becomes degraded in proportion as he loses the right of self government. Every effort ought therefore to be made to fortify our free institutions—and the great bulwark of security is to be found in education—the culture of the heart and the head—the diffusion of knowledge, piety and morality. A virtuous and enlightened man can never submit to degradation—and a virtuous and enlightened people will never breathe in the atmosphere of slavery. Upon education we must therefore rely for the purity, the preservation, and the perpetuation of Republican government. In this sacred cause, we cannot exercise too much liberality. It is identified with our best interests in this world, and with our best destinies in the world to come. Much indeed has been done, and we have only to cast our eyes over the state, and rejoice in the harvest which it has already yielded. But much more remains and ought to be done—And the following statement is exhibited with a view to animate you to greater exertions.

The number of children taught in our common schools during the last year exceeds 400,000, and is probably more than one fourth of our whole population. Ten thousand three hundred and eighty-three have been instructed in the free and charity schools in the city of New-York, a number by no means proportioned to the wants of its population. The students in the incorporated academies amount to about 2,682, and in the colleges to 735.

The fund for the common schools may be stated at upwards of \$1,739,000; and its annual income at \$98,000, to which may be added the interest on the future sales of lands and on the disposal of escheated property, the proceeds of which latter item may be added to the capital.

However imposing this fund may appear, it is sufficiently obvious that it ought to be augmented. This state is capable of supporting fourteen millions of inhabitants. This appropriation will therefore soon be found far behind the progress of population and the requisitions for instruction.

Deeply impressed with the momentous nature of this department of our social policy to the cardinal interests of the state, I cannot withhold one important fact derived from past experience. Of the many thousands who have been instructed in our free schools in the city of New-York, there is not a solitary instance known of any one having been convicted of crimes. In furtherance of this invaluable system, I recommend to your consideration the education of competent teachers on the monitorial plan, its more general introduction, and the distribution of useful books.

Internal Improvements occupy a prominent place in the message; and they are viewed by the Governor with the eye of a statesman, deeply sensible of their importance, not only to the prosperity of his own state, but to the welfare of the country generally, and the perpetuity of the Union. We have only room for the following extracts:—

The Erie canal (which is the longest in the world, and which, in conjunction with the Champlain canal and the contemplated communications with Lake Ontario and the minor lakes, will produce the most extensive and important inland navigation ever witnessed) would have been finished last season, had it not been for the intervention of unexpected impediments. It is, however, so near to its completion

as to render it necessary to form a permanent system for the preservation of the canals, for the collection of the revenue, for the extinguishment of the debt, and for a vigilant superintendence, both of their particular concerns and of their general interests. A plan ought to be adopted, combining economy with efficiency, and having regard to future as well as present operations. I consider these works, but as the first, in a series of great undertakings. We must, however, pursue our objects with prudence as well as with energy, in every stage of our progress, looking for support in the wisdom and patronage of the people. And it is a source of high felicitation to know that the debt may be speedily satisfied without resorting to taxation, without discontinuing our efforts for similar improvements, and without staying the dispensing hands of government in favor of the great departments of education, literature and science, or the cardinal interests of productive industry.

A board for the promotion of internal improvements, composed of well informed citizens, ought to be constituted, with authority to consider and report on all subjects relative to communications by land and by water, by roads, railways, canals, bridges and water courses, and with a general superintending power over their construction. All applications and proposals on such subjects would, of course, receive the full consideration of the board before they were accepted by the legislature; and would be carried into execution in accordance with the exigency of the case, the importance of the object, and the ability of the state. The field of operation is immense, and the harvest of honor and profit is unbounded: And if our resources are wisely applied, and forcibly directed, all proper demands for important avenues of communication may be answered in due time and in ample extent.

The primary design of our artificial navigation is to open a route by canals between the Atlantic ocean and the great lakes. The Erie and Champlain canals will, in a great measure, accomplish this object; but it will not be fully realized until the waters of Lake Ontario shall be connected with the Erie canal and with Lake Champlain. The importance of this design will be duly appreciated, when it is understood that the lake coast, not only of this state, but of the United States, is more extensive than the sea coast.

The next leading object is to unite the minor lakes, and the secondary rivers with the canals; to form a junction between important rivers, and to produce such a junction between the bays on the sea coast, as will insure the safety of our boat navigation in time of peace against the tempests of the ocean, and in time of war, against the depredations of an enemy.

The debt due on account of the canal, and the subsidiary works, is \$7,467,770 99, of which \$4,324,270 99, bear an interest of five per cent. and the residue an interest of six per cent. making an aggregate annual interest of \$375,823 55.—The revenue from the tolls the present year, will exceed \$310,000—and the duties on salt \$100,000, which, with the other sources of income belonging to the canal fund, will, in all probability, produce an excess of revenue above the interest of the canal debt, of near \$300,000. Should any discrepancy appear between this statement and the annual report of the comptroller, it will be only apparent, his having reference to the fiscal, and this to the natural year.

It is believed that next year the revenue will be nearly doubled, if the Erie canal arrive to the lake in due season, and its progressive expansion will be commensurate with the prosperity of the state, and the growth of our country. From these data, a just estimate may be made of the rapid operation of a judicious sinking fund in extinguishing the whole debt, and of the prospective fiscal resources of the state.

It is estimated that 10,000 boats have passed at the junction of the Erie and Champlain canals within the last season. Boats with commodities proceed at the rate of 55 miles in 24 hours; and boats with passengers near 100 miles in the same time. As late as the 15th December, a boat laden with merchandise arrived at Utica from Albany.

Internal trade is most flourishing when its profits are small, and its returns quick. And this desirable effect is produced by the brisk circulation of commodities through canals. An important recommendation of this communication is the facility which it affords to emigration and change of habitation; its conveyance of bulky articles which are forbidden to land-transportation; the cheapness, safety, and certainty of travelling, and its consequent increase. Hence, the promotion of rapid settlement and concentrated population. All these propitious circumstances go to establish the permanency and the magnitude of the income to be derived from our canals, and to demonstrate the superior profit of judicious investments in them. The advantages of a condensed over a scattered population, proceed from furnishing great markets for sale and purchase; from extending the operations of ingenuity and skill; from expanding the sphere of employment by subdividing the exertions, and augmenting the productive power of labor, and by concentrating great capitals ever subservient to all the purposes of life. In producing extensive markets, in communicating the benefits of a dense to a sparse population, and in destroying the inconveniences of distance, canals may be emphatically designated as the great labor-saving machines for internal commerce.

* Col. Buford is yet living in Scott county, state of Kentucky, 16 miles beyond Lexington.

* Not Benjamin Carter of Camden.